# The State Chronicle and to hurl them back into the fa

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JOSEPHUS DANIELS, . . Editor. HAL. W. AYER - - Asso. Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1890.

# DEMOGRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE. 4th District—SPIER WHITAKER, of Wake, 5th District—R W. Winston, of Granville.

FOR SOLICITOR. 3rd District—E. W. Pou, Jr., of Johnston. 4th District—Jno. E. Woodard, of Wilson. 5th District—E. S. Parker, of Alamance.

DEM. STATE CONVENTION.

Raleigh, Wednesday, August 20th. DEM. CONG. CONVENTIONS.

2nd District, Wilson, July 16th. 3rd District, Clinton, July 23rd. 4th District, Durham, July 24th. 5th District, Greensboro, July 9th. 6th District, Laurinburg, July 29th 11th District, Salisbury, August 1st.

DEM. JUDICIAL CONVENTIONS.

1st District at Edenton, July 22nd. 2nd District at Weldon, July 23rd. 5th District at Greensboro, July 8th. 6th District at Kinston, July 9th. 7th District at Laurinburg, July 16th. 8th District at Lexington, July 81st. ith District at Elkin, July 16th. 10th District, Morganton, July 31st.
11th District, Lincolnton, Aug. 14th.
12th District, Bryson City, July 24th.

The CHRONICLE desires to furnish correct list of all Conventions to be held in the State, and will thank its friends to help us.

### IMPORTANT TO EDITORS.

Every editor who intends to be present at the meeeting of the North Carolina Press Association in this city, July 28-25, is urgently requested to write at once to me and tell me that he is coming. This is of the utmost importance. Please attend to it at once. Association editors will oblige the committee having charge of arrangements for the entertainment of the press by copying

T. B. ELDRIDGE. Durham, N. C., July 8, 1890. MR. BUNN'S SPEECH.

On the last day of the debate on the Federal Election Law, Hon. B. H. Bunn, Representative of the Fourth Congressional District, spoke against the measure. It was an earnest plea for justice to the South, and for moderation. It was a speech that was worthy of our Representative, and one that all the readers of the CHRONICLE will read with pleasure. He spoke as follows:

MR. SPRAKER: I have remained a silent though thoughtful observer of the constant ursurpation of power by the spise the man who would give one, but majority of this House since I have had I come to tell you that when they surthe honor to be a member. the honor to be a member.

I have heard the majority declare upon this floor that they were responsible for all legislation enacted by this however much they loved the cause of Congress; that the minority should not impede their onward progress, and in the very next breath appeal to the Speaker to add a few names of the minority as dier or Northern man should be more present but not voting to enable them to pass a bill.

I have seen the Speaker of this House override the precedents of his thirty predecessors, overrule himself and his own army of the South surrendered. express declarations as a member of this

Now, we want to ask you gentlemen not to forget the rebels of 1861, if rebels

not the de ir , nor the time to go into de- from Judge Kelley's book in praise of lal population. tais, but I is simply to show that it | the South. is about time ivery the past and turn

of the majority was not only to scatter the surplus in the Treasury to the four winds of heaven to prevent the cry which is haunting them from all sides for a reduction of taxation, but to humiliate and oppress the land I love, the home of innocence and of virtue, of heaver and of manhood. I cannot longer remain eilent. I should be unfaithful to my people if I did not rise in my place upon the facer of this House, and defend them from the insinuation of fraud containing in this bill and from the open charge of fraud made upon this floor,

must vote on all amendments and the the insane, deaf, dumb, or blind. taking off the time of debate, as it does of the State? not postpone the time fixed for taking the final vote. They never lose an opportunity to vote away the public mon-

speech delivered in this city said:

Speaker, review the power of Congress to pass this bill, but I will only say that it is, to say the least, a very questionable power. I will only refer to its expediency. Mr. Speaker, I want to tell this House that I chanced to be in New York on the 80th day of October, 1889, when one of the most beautiful spectacles ever presented was seen at the highest point, in the city of Brooklyn, one of the most superb sites in the world, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the long-delayed monument to the brave men who went from the City of Churches to save this country. There, in the presence of thousands of boys in blue, the Rev. Dr. Behrends delivered the address. I shall never forget the effect of that address upon me and upon all who heard it. When referring to the cause of the late war and the reserved rights of the States under the Constitution and the

The South is entitled to the moral relief which a frank and fearless recognition of this fact provides. They fought for what they honestly believed to be the doctrine of the founders of the Union.

different constructions placed upon it,

This language, delivered as it was in the very heart of the North, and to the Northern soldiers, emboldens me to appeal to my friends on the other side of this chamber to call a halt; to stop in their mad career and hear the appeals of one who wore the gray, who on the bloody field of Gettysburg, at Bristoe Station, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, before Petersburg and elsewhere, met the boys in blue, one who honors every brave soldier of the late unfortunate war, I care not upon which side he

I want to tell you in behalf of the men cator, Raleigh, N. C. shall become necessary to test that Apportionment Act, February 25, '82. fidelity, they will be found in the very front rank of soldiers to sustain it.

They will put to shame some of the demagogues who ride into place and retain power by reason of the constant charges of infidelity against them.

I come not here, Mr. Speaker, to apologize for their course. I hate the man

to the Government, they took it without mental reservation, and to say that, faithful to this Government than they And I challenge any man to point to a single instance of violation of the parole taken by any Southern soldier when the

We are tired of the charge of rebel, House, and become the pliant tool of his party leaders. I have seen the Constitution trampled under foot by the the same blood and flesh of the same majority for the sole purpose of fixing perpetual Republican rule upon us, and when we have appealed to precedents, and the constitution itself, the only reply we have received was "Rebel," "Rebel," flaunting the bloody shirt, and attempting to widen and deepen the bloody chasm.

The same blood and flesh of the same flesh. Hear our appeals. They come from the heart of the South. Our people, white and black, desire to be let alone. Nobody wants this law to pass, save and except a few politicians. I copy a letter from a Republican from my State as evidence of what that party thinks of it. [He read a letter from A. V. Dockery against the Federal Election

you please to call them, had for their The South is making rapid strides to. vided by 325, the number of Representhat basis, as follows: example the conduct of the sons of Mas- wards improvement, and, with the relief tatives from all the States, will give the sachusetts and New England, when you which our agriculturists hope to secure refused to the General Government the at the hands of this Congress, our whole militia, in 1814, and called forth the de- section will blossom as a rose. We beg claration from Mr. Jefferson that, "Some of you not to check our onward pro- the first one held under the apportionapprehend danger from the defection in gress. We have inviting fields for ment which was based on thecensus of '80 Massachusetts. It is a disagreeable cir-cumstance, but not a dangerous one. If our midst by millions. We stand with Butler, and St. John in 1884 was 10,044,they become neutral, we are sufficient for our enemies without them, and in gle man from the North who has visited this voting population in 1884 was more fact we get no aid from them now." Yes, sir, mere than that. The expres-sion, which will live as long as the his-one moment entertain the belief that of that population. But the aggregate tory of this country shall live-"We will this law is necessary. Indeed, I should population had increased considerably resist the power of this Government | want no more certain way to defeat its during the four years; and it is therefore peaceably if we can, but forcibly if we passage than to postpone action upon it safe to say that the voters were in the must," originated with and fell from the and invite its advocates to go home with proportion of one-fourth of the whole lips of Mr. Josiah Quincy, the colleague us and see and feel and know, what we people. of Daniel Webster. Now, I do not refer | see and feel and know. Justice is all | Let it be assumed therefore, that as to these matters to revive the scenes | we ask, but the majorny are and will re- rule, but not applicable to the colored which immediately preceded and suc-ceeded the Hartford convention I have Southland [He hear read an extract population is now one-fourth of the to-

Mr. Speake have watched, waited, whites and blacks in my State, and they of color. This class had increased in and wondere if the end would ever are working together to build up the those States in the ten years from 186 come. Now, sir, I see that the purpose waste places and unearth the hidden to 1870, at the rate of fifty per cent.

and to hurl them back into the faces of incurred an indebtedness of \$23,700,000, tion has consisted of young men in the President Harrison carried twenty leaving us a legacy, a debt, including The majority have seen fit to stifle the | the interest on the \$13,000,000, of \$40,voices of the representatives of a free 000,000. Our grand old State never people upon the floor of this House, and although we are to-day called upon to ditional indebtednes. They squandered consider a bill to uproot a custom and a the school fund which had been given part of our system of government as old to the State by the National Governas the government itself, dear to us by ment, and which was preserved and held reason of its having been transmitted sacred during the entire war. They from our ancestors as one of the very sold almost every share of stock which corner-stones upon which this Republic the old North State had in her railroads. only have two days to offer and vote on means to run a school a single day; 040. amendments, and on the sixth day we never provided in any way to care for

final passage of the bill. And in the Now, sir, upon this record can my mean time they reserve the right to call friends on the other side wonder that up any appropriation bill or bills that we have been forced to take charge of may be reported from committees, thus our own affairs and run the government

Carolina has done absolute justice to ored voters. ortunity to vote away the public mon-ys.

There can be no question but that this

the negroes no one can deny who is acquainted with her history. They have inhabitants, and in 1880 it had 65,104.

There can be no question but that this bill is intended for the South. This can and insane, in which they are cared for per cent. At the same rate that class be gathered from expressions upon this exactly as the whites are cared for in of the population in 1890 must be 81,floor and elsewhere. An eminent gentheir own asylums. They are conduct530, of whom 20,000 are voters and vote floor and elsewhere. An eminent gentheir own asylums. They are conduction of the Republican ticket. Mr. Harrison's I believe that this Congress will pass a national election law. If this bill passes it will teach Southerners there is but one school-houses all over the State. They was 14,373, while he fell short of a manational election law. If this bill passes provide exactly the same means and jority over the three candidates of above methods for conducting negro free 16,000 votes. Now, his language is cruel and unkind, and entirely without foundation or justification, and can only be excused on the ground of ignorance of our feelings, but white children, and in all respects guard to the same rate of the it confirms what I have said. I thought and protect the interest of the negro in the war was over and that we had met his rights of citizenship. They restored the school fund squardered by the Revoters among them must be 12,000 and publicans. They restored the State's credit, compromised and funded her debt, and placed her bonds above par upon the markets.

the negro which fully demonstrates his same rate it must now be 25,000; of confidence in the white Southern man, and that is if they have a case to be can voters, and their votes added very tried in a court of justice they always materially to the majority of Mr. Harriprefer to have white men on the jury, son over Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Fisk. and this is especially the case if the col- At another election the votes of these ored man is on the other side of the colored men may be found very neces-

You never hear a word of discontent | ticket in that ancient Commonwealth. coming from the blacks till some polititical disturber comes among They are a kindly race, strongly at 79,900. The gain in ten years, theretached to the Southern whites, and the fore, was 16,687. This was at the rate whites have a very strong attachment of 26.39 per cent., and at the same rate

They are improving rapidly, and gath- must be 100,985, of whom 25,000 are ering around them considerable estate. I have received a letter from one of their race in my district. Writing upon this subject, he says:

"I have worked up this (Wake) county with the following result as to three

PROPERTY.	Number.	Value.			
Landacres Town lots Horses and mules	12,360 419 555	\$ 98,704 175,000 27,698			
Total value		\$301,402			
These farmes in	dianta that	the cotri			

The author of this letter is Charles N. Hunter, editor of the Progressive Edu-

who wore the gray that they are as faithful to that flag which now floats over the negro question a little more fully, the head of the Speaker as any man upon either side of this House. And if | are gaining throughout this entire counthe time shall come in our day when it try, and their relative political power.

> The House of Representatives to be composed of three hundred and twentyfive members, to be apportioned among the several States as follows:

ЯΠ		
4	Alabama 8	Missouri
	Arkansas 5	Nebraska
3	California 6	Nevada
1	Colorado 1	New Hampshire
3	Connecticut 4	New Jersey
	Delaware 1	New York
4	Florida 2	North Carolina
3	Georgia 10	Ohio
3	Illinois 20	Oregon
	Indiana 13	Pennsylvania
	Iowa 11	Rhode Island
1	Kansas 7	South Carolina
L	Kentucky 11	Tennessee
£	Louisiana 6	Texas
,	Maine 4	Vermont
-	Maryland 6	Virginia
9		West Virginia
	Michigan 11	Wisconsin
8	Minnesota 5	
-	Miggigginni 7	

Representatives that may be assigned to new States, when admitted, shall be in addition to the above. Congressional districts are to consist of contiguous territory, and are to contain, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants. There is no requirement that the territory shall be compact in form, and a district might extend from one end of consistent with reason and good con-

The population of the United States, exclusive of that of the Territories, was, in 1880, 49,371,340; and this number diapportionment of population to each district, namely, 151,911.8.

The Presidential election in 1884 was

There were in 1880, in the Northern Now, sir, I will add that the warmest States, or those which had no slaves

prime of life.

Prior to the war the increase of the colored people in the free States was at a less rate than that of the free colored people of the South, and it was far be hind the increase of the slaves, and was not above 10 per cent. in ten years. But from 1860 to 1870 the leap of Northern colored increase transcended all records; and the fact was simply due to immiwas built, we are told that we are not to have more than three days to discuss it, have more than three days to discuss it, never built a single school-house; never gone on at the rate of the preceding that the preceding that the rate of the preceding the rate of the and one-half of that time they will take never built a single school-house; never gone on at the rate of the preceding to answer us, we are told that we shall sent anybody to school or provided the decade, 31 per cent., it must have 112,-

Now, Pennsylvania, at the last Presidential election, gave Mr. Harrison a majority over Mr. Cleveland of 79,561 votes; and a majority over his three opponents, Cleveland, Democrat; Fisk, Prohibitionist; and Streeter, Labor candidate, of 54,719. But of Mr. Harrison's That the Democratic party in North | majority not less than 30,000 were col-

negro teachers. They have built negro plurality in the State over Mr. Cleveland

The colored population of Massachu-setts in 1870 was 13,947, and in 1880 it amounted to 18,697. The increase was There is one remarkable fact about at the rate of 34 per cent, and at the which number above 6,000 are Republisary to the success of the Republican

Ohio had 63,313 colored inhabitants n 1870, and in 1880 the number wa the present colored population of Ohio

Republican voters. Illinois had 28,762 colored citizens in 1870 and 46,368 in 1880. The gain was, therefore, 17,606, and the rate of increase was 61 per cent. At the same rate of increase the colored population of Illinois must now be 74,652, a third of whom are men and Republican

Indiana contained 24,560 colored people in 1870, and 39,228 in 1880. The gain was, therefore, 14,668, and the rate of increase was 59.72 per cent. At this rate the present number of colored people in Indiana must be 62,655, one-third of whom are Republican voters. Mr. Harrison's plurality over Mr. Cleveland These figures indicate that the actual value of property owned by negroes in this county is about \$500,000, and in the State not iess than \$7,000,000."

Harrison's plurality over Mr. Cleveland was 2,348. But he was in a minority of about 10,000 on the whole vote.

Michigan had 11,849 colored citizens in 1870 and 15,100 in 1880. The gain was 3,251, which was at the rate of 27.43 per cent. At that rate the colored population of Michigan in 1890 must be 19, 256, of whom one-third are Republican voters.

The colored population of Kansas n 1870 was 17,108 and in 1880 it was 49,107. The increase, therefore, was 26,000, and the rate of increase was 152.94 per cent. It is not to be supposed that the increase has gone on at that rate, however. But if it has been one-third of that rate, or only 50 nearly half are voters.

The greatest rate of increase of the

The following statements show the number of Representatives and the number of electoral votes to which each State is entitled under the apportionment act of 1882, and the number to which they would be entitled if the col-ored population were excluded from the right of suffrage.

In the first place, as has been stated, the division of the total population of the States by the number of Representatives, 325, shows that the population for strike at the very fountain-head of our each Congressional district, if the country could be divided equally, would be disrepute and declare it to be a failure. 151.911.8. But if the white population Texas or California, to the other and be of the States, which amounts to 42,714,- might attack the jury system because consistent with the law, although not 479, be divided by 325, the apportion- some juror had been bribed or some ment to the several districts will be jury rendered an improper verdict. 131,429. And dividing the white population of the several States by that numbor will show the number of Representa- save this Government the fatal stab you tives to which they would be entitled on | are about to inflict.

	States.	ulation.	Repre	pulation.	Electo	Elector white	i
	Ala	1,262,505	8	662,185	10	7-	li
t	Ark	802,525	5	591,531	7	6*	1.
•	Dela Florida .	146,608 269,493	1 2	120,160 142,602	4	3	
1	Georgia.	1,542,180	10	816,905	12	8_	1
5	Ken'y	1,648,690	11	1,377,179		12_	1
9	Louis'a.	939,946	6	454,954	8	5-	1
7	Maryl'd	934,943	6	724,693	8	8*	11
asa i	Mississ .	1,151,597	6	479,308		60	н
В	Missouri			2,022,896	Street, or other Designation of the last o	17—	U.
е	N. Caro.	1,399,750	9 7	867,242	11	9*	15
9	S. Caro.	995,577 1,542,359		391,105		5*	
	Tenn	1,591,749	11	1,138,831 1,197,237			E
3	Texas Virginia		10		13		1
d	W. Va.	618,4.7	4	594,537	6		
	ESTATE OF		-			-	
8	Total	18,507,324	120				1
설			12.3			1	1
n	Cal	864.694		767,18	11 1	8 8	
9	Colo	194,327		191,12	6 :	3 4	900 HO
e	Conn	622,700	) 4		9	8 6	
n	m	3,077,871	20	All Million of Andreaders Service			
0	Ind	1,978 30			8 1		
1970	Iowa	1,624,61	5 11	til ittillhad Josephilas booket	0 1		ен ш
7	Kan	996,096		THE RESIDENCE OF STREET		9 9	CH 19
1	Maine.		5 15	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	2 1	6 7	
.0	Mich	1,636,93			0 1	PACE STREET, SALES	
lt	Minn .	780,77		776,88		3 14	
t	Neb	452,40	2 8	449,76		5 5	
26	Nev	24 24		53,55		3 3	
0	N. H	346,99	1 3	3 948,22	9	4 5	
	N. J	. 1,131,11	6	7 1,092,01		9 10	
8,	N. Y	. 5,082,87		- WOLDING	2 3	6 40	31
	Obio	. 3,198,06			0 2	3 26	98 5
3	Oregon	174,76	0	1 168,07	21	3 8	-25 1
be	Penn	4,282.89		4,197,01	8	0 84	1
00	R. I Ver	. 276,53 . 332,28	A 1	269,99 3 881,21	9	7	
n	Wis	1,315,49			8 1	1 12	
11-		2,010,20	30				31
8-	Total	30,864.01	6 20	4 30,254,2	24	8 26	4

Cleveland's majority over , Harrison..... 98,544

Harrison's electoral vote...... Cleveland's electoral vote......

CLEVELAND STATES. Arkansas ..... Missouri ..... NewJ ersey..... North Carolina..... South Carolina..... Tennessee.... l'exas .....

Elect'l | White HARRISON STATES. Colorado ..... Michigan ..... Nevada New Hampshire..... New York ..... Ohio ..... Pennsylvania...... Khode Island..... Vermont..... Wisconsin .....

It will be seen from this calculation that if the electoral vote were divided ing purchases, then greater according to the white vote-The Cleveland States would have had in the electoral college...... 143 The Harrison States..... 258 Total...... 401 But if you were to exclude the negro vote it would change the State of-Indiana...... 15 New York ..... 40

With a good chance of carrying also the State of Illinois. This alone would have elected Oleveland by a very decided majority. A careful study of these figures will possibly explain why our friends on the other side are so constant in their

efforts to consolidate the negro vote.

The election laws in my State protect the rights of everybody. The register is required to take the registration books and keep them open for thirty days before each election. He is required to revise the same so that on the evening of vise the same so that on the evening of the second Saturday before the election it will contain the name of every person entitled to vote in the township, and none other. On that day he must be at the polling-place with his books, and keep them open all day for public in-spection, and to hear all evidence touching the competency of any man to vote whose name is on the books and erase any man, or enter it upon the books, as

the facts appear to be.

The elections are held by this registrar and four poll-holders, two of whom must be of different politics from the registrar. When the voter presents his vote the register checks his name, one of the poll-holders, who keeps the poll-book, writes per cent., the colored population of Kansas will be shown by the census to be taken in 1890, to be 64,660, of whom recis or takes them all, if the voter directs, and distributes them in the proper colored population in the Northern boxes. The election books are closed at States since the war has been in the sunset and the votes counted in the West. That race, like the whites, have presence of such of the voters as desire taken the advice of Mr. Greeley to go to remain, and the result certified to the proper officers in each county. Every citizen can inspect the election and the

count and everything is open.

And now, in behalf of the State I have the honor to represent, I protest against the passage of this infamous bill.

Suppose you grant, for the sake of argument, that there are frauds in some of the States of this Union. Are your election laws not so guarded as to bring any offender to justice? If they be not Upon this very same principle you

I beg of you, my countrymen, let us unite now and join hands forever and

gave them to us.

old ship of state shall waver and totter upon her foundation from attacks made upon it by this Congress for partisan purposes; if the entering wedge of centralization shall be driven to the very core of this Union, let it be done with a united Democracy, North, South, East, West, crying aloud against it, And now, Mr. Speaker, if we inquire

what justification the majority can find for the passage of such a law, we are not driven very far to find it.

It will be found in the language of

the senior Senator from the State of Ohio, uttered at the special session of 1881, when the famous Virginia steal was inaugurated, and which if acted upon will bring shame upon this boasted land of freedom, and cause the sons of America yet unborn to blush with shame that this generation was capable of producing or tolerating such a sentiment, I pause e'er I repeat it, and repeating it I

Anything that will beat down that party and build up ours is justifiable in orals and in law.

A correspondent of the North Carolina Presbyterian says Rev. Dr. Mack has declined to serve as evangelist of Faytteville Presbytery after the expiration of the year.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.-U.S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

THE TRAVELER'S WANTS.

The outlook now is that this will be the biggest season for summer resorts that's been in several years.

And we are better prepared than usual to meet the many requirements of those who intend a trip for either health or pleasure. In nearly every Department of our MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT there have been the most liberal preparations made for the

"summer traveler." If your means are somewhat limited, and you have to bear this in mind in makis the reason why you should consult us for your slightest need, as we faithfullly minister to the wants of every one.

Our out-of-town patrons will be conscientiously served through our admi-Total...... 81 correspondence relative to Add the..... 143 any wants in our lime.

Samples on application.

Parcels delivered free on all Cash Orders TUCKER & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

TANTED!—Situation as ftenograper and Typewriter by a young lady of expe-

MISS SALLIE K. STEVENS, jne15-tf McClammy, N. C.

## "CALIGRAPH" TYPE-WRITER.

Greatest speed; best for manifolding; 100,-000 daily users. Price \$85.00. Machines rented to responsible parties and sold on in-stallments.

Our New Special No. 3 has recently been brought out to meet the demands of those who require the best that can be produced. Price \$100.00. Has six additional commercial keys, extra platen for manifolding and other valuable improvements. For accounts of speed contests and circulars, address NEWMAN & SON, GENERAL AGENTS

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### Notice! BERRY O'KELLY, ) PLUMMER ALEXANDER.

are about to inflict.

Stay the hand of despotism and let us preserve intact the Union and Constitution and transmit them to posterity as pure as our Revolutionary ancestors gave them to us.

Let us declare that the Constitution is above party and we will preserve it and guard it from attack.

But if the fatal blow must be struck; if this Congress shall turn over our elections to a partisan judiciary; if the grand old ship of state shall waver and totter upon her foundation from attacks.

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But if the fatal blow must be struck; if the grand old ship of state shall waver and totter upon her foundation from attacks.

But if the February term of the Superior Court of Wake County, in the above entitled action, I will sell on Monday the 21st day of July, A. D., 1890, at the Court House door in Wake County, at 12 o'clock m., to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described tract of land, situated in Houses Creek township, on the South side of the N. C. Railroad, about three miles West of the city of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of R. S. Tucker, Berry O'Kelly, William Wilder, and others, containing 10% acres, more or less, and more fully described in the complaint in said action.

Let us declare that the Constitution is above party and we will preserve it and grand in the subor of the Subor of Wake County, in the above entitled action, I will sell on Monday the 21st day of July, A. D., 1890, at the Court House door in Wake County, at 12 o'clock m., to the highest bidder, or cash, the following described tract of land, situated in Houses Creek township, on the South si June18,1890-1m

> University of North Carolina. The Fall Term Opens Sept. 4. Tuition \$30.

Four regular courses of study, Classical, Philosophical, Literary, Scientific. Special courses in Chemstry, Civil and Elec-trical Engineering, Pharmacy, and other Separate schools of Law and Medicine, whose students may attend the University

Hen. KEMP P BATTLE, LL.D., President CHAPEL HILL, N. C. july2-1md&w

Grand Central Hotel, Asheville, N. C.

Located in the business centre of the city. It is headquarters for travelling men. The rooms and the tables of this Hotel are good and the board very moderate. It is on the street car line, direct from the depot. It is attested on both sides of Patton avenue, connected by a picturesque bridge over the street. This is decidedly, from most considerations that would actuate men, the most desirable Hotel to stop at in the city.

Terms:—\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; \$7.00 to \$10.00 per week. Special rates to families.

R. R. CHEDESTER & SON.